BY BLI D. AKE

LEONTON. : : : MISSOURL

THE TIDE.

The tide runs down unto the sea
At pace no human pow'r can stem,
But wait a bit and thou shalt see But wait a bit and thou shalt see
The tide as quick return again.
Bo runs the tide of life indeed,
Sometimes its rapid downward sweep
Gains as it goes at awful speed—
But who can say its course will keep?
And who can say the whirling soul,
Replete with error though it be,
Will not at last reach fairer goal
Than that which seems its destiny?

Too late? Since downward sweep's d

Oh, say not so, unkindly world! he tide may change. As God is kind, And lifts what man has downward hurl'd!

Aye, man has downward hurl'd when h Refuses aid to drowning good— Submerged far more as it doth see No help to fight, if fight it would, No one to give a helping hand, All going by the other way. Oh, help the fallen one to stand, Nor simply far off for him pray!

Come near and next the gasping form Whirld'd in the torrent of sin, Teach him that hope is forlorn, Although the stream he cannot swim. Aye, foil the tide tho' it seem hard (For it seems harder than it is), The profer'd hand may save the marr'd! There is no miracle in this!

—Lawrence F. Deutzman, in N. Y. Observer.

BY MARGUERITE STABLER.

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NOWHERE, perhaps, in this cosmo politan country is the nation within a nation, the city within a city the wheel within a wheel, so complete as in the little Italy of San Francisco Here not only are the people, the language, the religion, the manners and customs, but even the trades, with the tricks thereof, as essentially Italian as if the intervening seas were but a dream. A wall might be built around this quarter and the denizens of the district be no more effectively cut off from their neighbors than they now are by their interests and sympathies. In this far-away country there seems to exist among them a sort of climatic kinship amounting almost to the strength of a blood-tie, so that they live among themselves and to themselves. It is probably for this reason that the Italian girls seldom marry out of their class or even out of their district, for she who would marry a foreigner, especially an American would run the risk of losing caste and being edged out of the quarter.

The one invasion that cannot be beaten back by racial prejudice is the effect of the new-world climate and civilization upon the Italian type of beauty. The Californian winds and suns add to the langorous eye a brilliancy, the languid grace an energy, that while the dreamy beauty of the Raphel Madonna type is lost, the glowing grace of a Botticelli Singing Angel is gained in its stead.

When the Signore Alvaradi was cont to this coast to represent his country, he did not count on the effect of the American influence upon his own household. So when his little Natalia grew from a shy Italian child into a lovely Latin-American girlhood, he ascribed her divergence from the accepted type to every cause but the right one, nature. The mother of Natalia detected a still more insidious change in her daughter's character, a certain impatience of parental control. which was always climatic, because of the energy the bracing winds put into her spirit. Neither parent, however, realized the dangerous charm of their daughter until a duel was narrowly averted in their own house.

Then, collapsing into a fit of hysterics, the signora charged up the whole matter to Providence, and bewailed the injustice of its workings. "Why, oh, why," she wailed, "should Providence have afflicted me with such

a wicked, willful, undutiful daughter?" And the sympathizing friends, who stood around with fans and restoratives, echoed, "Why, indeed?" Then seeing her distress made her the center of attraction, the afflicted mother went off again into sobs and shricks till the nerves of the bystanders were wrought up to almost as high a state as her own. "It's a wonder the shock did not kill

you," purred one of the comforters; "right in your own house, a duel-Santa Maria!" Whereupon the whole sisterhood of comforters fell to weeping with sympathy.

When the heavy step of the signore crunched the gravel walk, the women ran out breathlessly to hear the result of his interference. But pushing brusquely past the gossiping group he made his way into the darkened room, and guided by the sound of panting sobs, went straight to the

"Its all right," he said. "at least until this evening. Caspar is under guard with two men sitting on his thest, and the American is cooling off in his own quarters. I have pledged them my word that Natalia shall settle the affair to-night. Where is she?' On the instant a chorus of eager voices called, "Oh Natalia, Natalia, your father wants you!" while a rush was made to the hall to see how she

would take it. "Are they dead?" a shaken voice faltered from the landing. No one had thought of following the girl when at the shot, the mother had fainted. 'No, they are not dead," came the reluctant answer, "but your mother is

-almost." Upon reaching the library the girl stood like a prisoner at the bar of her

father's wrath and her mother's de-"Do you realize, my daughter, that you narrowly escaped being the cause of the death of both these men?" began the signore in thundering tones. "If I had not been here to come between them, and thereby imperil my

own life, their blood would have been upon your head." "And all because of your wicked disobedience in wasting your time on that

"And encouraging both of them at the same time," interrupted the father, while the mother stopped to take long breath.

"And engaging yourself to them both, as I am led to believe," the signora began with a fresh start.

"Knowing the consequences could be nothing but disastrous to all concerned," finished the indignant sig-

The girl made a deprecatory gesture and turned as if to leave the room, but her father's stern tones arrested her. "Is it true, as Thompson tells me, that you promised to marry him?" he questioned.

The girl's eyes dropped before his charge, but she nodded assent. "And isn't it equally true that you promised Caspar last week that you would marry him?" chimed in the

mother with a volley of tears. The drooping little target of these accusations suggested at the moment anything but a wicked, willful, undutiful daughter. With no attempt at self-justification, she meekly acquiesed to all they said, casting furtive glances toward the door.

"This, then, is the last of your trifling." The signore's tones were as measured and formal as if he were pronouncing a death sentence. Caspar and Thompson have promised to keep their hands off each other's throat to-night, but only on condition that they have your decision before

ten o'clock." "And you will wear Signore Caspar's camellias to-night, won't you, daughter?" pleaded the little signora, changing her tactics.

Under cover of this temporary truce the culprit made her escape. Alone again in her room, the cause of all this trouble sank into a limp little heap upon the floor, and waited for the earth to open at her feet and swallow her. But after an hour or two of patient waiting, the clock on the mantel ticked off eight hours and admonished her that, since the earth showed no sign of coming to her rescue, she had only two hours in which to decide this momentous question and make herself ready for the ordeal of meeting her

parents' usual Thursday evening guest, This was the first crisis she had ever had to face with her own judgment. Heretofore blind impulse had swept her along well enough, but it was this blind impulse that had at last brought all this trouble upon her.

When Thompson, who was so fine had asked her under the soft mellow moonlight to be his wife, her impulse at that moment had been that life could offer no finer thing, so she had told him so promptly and heartily. And when a few days later she had met Caspar on her way from vespers, when the autumn sunset glow tinged all the world with a tender rosy hue, and, after telling her how lonethis life was to him away some from his own people, he had you must not be late." asked her to be his wife, following a "Oh, my dear daug! swift impulse of sympathy and forgetthe compelling earnestness of his eyes,

she had told him "yes." And now she was reaping the reward of her lack of stability of character. other for her sake, and her mother had almost died of the shock. It would she kissed her tenderly. have been a just retribution, she told herself, if she had lost them all and anything, make any sacrifice, to undo ly.' as far as possible the harm she had

affair and meet his guests as if nothing had happened. She lighted the hair, thinking the while, more earn- ther's friend, Caspar. estly an seriously than she had done in her life. ever As dusky shower fell over her shoulders, the little mirror returned ture that, with an upward glance of the eyes and a more resigned expression, might have done for a Mater Dolorosa.

especially when the result is so eminently satisfactory. By the time the last hair-pin was tucked out of sight. and the last artful curl allowed to stray at just the right angle, the eyes in the mirror had lost much of their sadness. The camellias-stiff, pale, scentless things-were not easy to arinduce them to nestle contentedly in dutiful daughter. her locks. The foliage was stiff and the stems woody, and somewhere there was an uncomfortable pull in her hair. She did not care, however. She would gladly have worn a crown of thorns a that moment, in explation of her fickle ness.

She held her head a trifle higher and her shoulders just a wee bit straighter as the meaning of the camellias grew upon her. Of course she loved Caspar, and would never dream of marrying anyone else. Her mother she knew, would be happy when she saw his flowers in her hair. She was happy, too, because she was doing her duty. It was so nice to be good. She wondered how she ever could have been so headstrong and fickle. Since the horror of this afternoon's barely averted tragedy, her other self-the obstinate, fickle girl-seemed centuries behind her. She nodded almost gayly to the pale-faced reflection in her mirror with its crown of white camellias It was almost ten o'clock. A tap came at her door. "The signore says you will have some notes to be sent.'

To be sure. Seizing her pen she be gan to write. Her hands trembled so from the recent shock she could not do it. Besides she had not time to say what she wanted to say, "Alfredo shall take my message," she said to herself. Still, Alfredo was old and for-

came the voice of old Alfredo.

getful; he might make a mistake. "In a minute, Alfredo," she called seizing on of the roses that stood in the window. "This," she said, "will tell better than a message or a note. He will know when he sees this red rose that my answer is 'yes,' and that

I love him. Selecting from the bunch a great terrible American when you knew Cas-! rich velvety beauty that lay against

Tron County Register. par was in love with you," interposed her cheek like a glowing, heating heart, and almost seemed to throb with the and almost seemed to throb with the intensity of its life, she kissed it, and

turned to give it to her messenger. But, as she turned, the card that had been sent with them fluttered to the floor. "Mr. John Harrison Thompson" it read, as if in silent appeal for the discarded one. Something in the injustice of sending Thompson's rose as an answer to Caspar arrested her, They had been meant to convey the same message of undying love to her. "Poor Jack," she whispered. Then raising her eyes to the window where the soft moonlight streamed over the floor, 'It was just such a night that I-that he

She did not dare to finish the thought for fear the memory of that night would break down her dutiful resolve. Still, just for the sake of the argument, she mused, suppose that she had chosen Jack. Her parents, she knew, would never hear to such a thing, but suppose that, as Jack had planned, they had run away. Little rills and thrills of excitement quivered through her frame at the mere fancy. It had all been so delicious to plan! Then, as the wife of an American signore, she would live in the American part of the town, meet American people, travel, perhaps, over the great American continent, and come in time to be herself almost American That had been her dearest dream. Turning to light another gas jet, she struck a match on the sole of her slipper-a thing no well-conducted Italian girl would ever think of doing, but having once seen it done on stage, she deemed it a national habit.

Another tap at the door. "Is the signorina's note ready?" asked Al-

She had forgotten all about her answer in her reverie.

"In a minute, Alfredo," she answerd again, as she cast about for some token for Thompson. She could not bring herself to pen the cruel words, for he had believed so confidently in her. She might take one of the stiff, scentless white things she had in her hair to send him. She laughed a hard little laugh at the mockery of exchanging their flowers. He could not fail to understand its meaning. It would be the admission of the white feather, and the cold, scentless thing would tell him as well as any words that her love for him was dead. Well, she would choose as small a one as she could to make the hurt as small as possible. Poor Jack! She would probably never see him again, looking after his blond American type, he would some day forget her and marry some one else, but she would always go on loving him because she could not help it.

"Natalia, Natalia!" came the signora's voice from the hall. "In a minute," she answered ner-

vously. "It must be ten o'clock." "Run every step of the way, Alfredo!" she commanded the stiff old servant, as if it were through his fault that she was late, "it is almost ten now, and

"Oh, my dear daughter." the little signora murmured, weeping anew at ting for the moment everything but the sight of Caspar's camellias, this time for joy, "I knew all the time that you would make the right choice. You are too much your mother's own daughter not to see the right course These two men had almost killed each at last." And drawing her tall daughter's face down to a level with her own,

The old signore also drew her aside, and whispered: "I am glad to forgive every other friend she had ever had. all the past anxiety your foolishness Great waves of contrition surged over has given us, in my content at knowing her soul till she was ready to do you have at last decided, and so wise-The girl's eyes beamed with happi-

ness all evening. Not a trace of the "Povero padre!" she sighed, recall- storm-clouds that had darkened her ing her father's anxiety to hush up the eyes a few hours before was left. The guests that came anticipating new revelations of the rumored scene were candles that flanked her mirror ,and amazed to receive the announcement began slowly taking the pins out of her of the betrothal of Natalia to her fa-"It must have been a mistake," they

began to whisper in disappointed tones. Natalia, although she felt a battery of curious eyes always upon her, rea miserable, sad-eyed pic- ceived the showers of felicitation that were bestowed upon her, and was correspondingly light-hearted and happy. And when the guests had at last departed, she kissed her parents fond-But it was always diverting to deft | ly and tripped gayly off to bed. Flingfingers to fashion puffs and ringlets, ing herself down by the window she gave herself up to the joy of the moment-the joy of well-doing and the wholesome, happy consciousness of having done what was right and being restored to the favor of her dear parents. The willful, wicked girl who had stood at the same window only a few hours before seemed a trivial. range, and required much coaxing to worthy thing compared with this good,

"My love is like a red, red rose!" Had she slept, and was she dream ing? Was she to be haunted all her life by the echo of Jack's whistle? Again the sound, guarded and low, but clear, insistent, and compelling.

The window opened softly, Jack, go away," a timid little voice pleaded. "I'm going to marry Caspar." Her voice grew firmer as she repeated her self-denunciation and her martyr-spirit arose.

But Jack was American, and inventive in his way. The martyr-spirit flagged under fire. Ten minutes before her life had been dedicated to the love of Caspar. But Jack would not go away. Then another sudden impulse seized her. O blessed impulse, that saves so much tiresome thinking It was not all quite simple and plain

The window was not high, and Jack was so athletic and strong. "I told them they should know my de cision to-night," she murmured, soothingly, to her conscience, "and they probably will."-San Francisco Argo-

Keeping Dry. Down in Bermuda, where life is easy it is a poor excuse that will not ec-

count for a day's idleness. A New Yorker who was having some under water work done by a diver on the foundations for an island house had been much annoyed by the slowness with which it progressed.

At last, when his patience was ex hausted, he saw the diver in a shop in Hamilton on a showery day. "Here, diver," he exclaimed, "why

are you not at work to-day. "Beggin' your pardon, sir," was the reply, "but I had to stop, sir, on socount of the rain."

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF MISSOURI

MENT.—Joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the state an amendment to the constitution of Missouri, repealing section 24, article XII, and enacting a new section in lieu there-

and enacting a new section in lieu there of.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, as follows:

That at the general election to be held on Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1994, the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Missouri concerning corporations, railroads shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this state, to wit:

That section 24, article XII of the constitution of this State shall be repealed and for naught held and there shall be enacted in lieu thereof the following:

Section 24 Every railroad or other transportation company doing business in

by agree to all the provisions of this section and is subject to all its penalties.

FIFTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-MENT.—Joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri an amendment to the constitution providing for the creation of a fund to erect a new stafe capitol.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:
That at the general election to be held in this state on Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1991, the following amendment to the constitution of this state concerning the erection of a new state capitol shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state, to wit:
Section 1. That the general assembly shall levy for five years an annual tax of four cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of the real and personal property of the state for the purpose of creating a fund for the erection of a new state capitol, provided, that any surplus remaining in said fund, after the construction and equipment of said building, shall be transferred to the credit of the general assembly shall, by appropriate legislation, enforce this amendment.

STATE OF MISSOURI—ss.

Joint and concurrent resolution sub-

mitting to the qualified voters of the State of Missouri an amendment to the constitution thereof, providing for the reservation to the people of the right to

propose measures for enactment, to require enactments of the general assembly to be submitted to a vote of the people for ratification, and to define referendal and initiative petitions and the relations of the executive and the general assembly to measures approved or enacted by electors."

Third constitutional amendment, entitled

Third constitutional amendment, entitled "Senate joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the state an amendment to article X of the constitution of the State of Missouri, concerning taxation, by adding a new section thereto, to be designated as section twenty-seven (27."

Fourth constitutional amendment, entitled

"Joint and concurrent resolution sub-mitting to the qualified voters of the state an amendment to the constitution

state an amendment to the constitution of Missouri, repealing section 24, article XII, and enacting a new section in lieu thereof."

Fifth constitutional amendment, entitled

"Joint and concurrent resolution sub-nitting to the qualified voters of Missour n amendment to the constitution provid

for 13 years, but that he found it im-

When a Man Is Poor.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

for the creation of a fund to erect a state capitol."

STATE OF MISSOURI-SS.

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—Joint and concurrent resolution
submitting to the qualified voters of the
State of Missouri, an amendment to section if of article IV of the constitution
thereof.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House
of Representatives concurring therein:
That at the general election to be held
on the Tuesday next following the first
Monday in November, 194, the following
amendment to section if of article IV of
the constitution of the State of Missouri
concerning the relief of members of police
departments in cities having one hundred
thousand inhabitants or more, who may
become disabled, crippled or superannuated, and of their widows and minor
children after their decease, and of the
widows and minor children of deceased
members of police departments in such
cities, shall be submitted to the qualified
voters of said state, to wit:

Section 1. That article X of the constitution of the State of Missouri, be submitted to
the qualified voters
of all state of Missouri, concerning taxation, of the State of Missouri, be
state of Missouri, concerning taxation, of the State of Missouri, or fail be submitted to the qualified
voters of said state, to wit:

Section 1. That article X of the constitution of the State of Missouri be and
the same is hereby amended by adding
three of the constitution of the qualified
voters of said state, to wit:

Section 1. That article X of the constitution of the State of Missouri be
and figures, as follows:

Section 27. A state tax of five cents
on, the one hundred dollars assessed valutation shall be levied and collected annuation. All moneys derived from said levy
shall be set apart and apportioned to the
school districts of the state, annually, as
other school moneys are apportioned to the
school

State of Missouri, an amendment to section 47 of article IV of the constitution thereof.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:
That at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1994, the following amendment to section 47 of article IV of the constitution of the State of Missouri concerning the relief of members of police departments in cities having one hundred thousand inhabitants or more, who may become disabled, crippled or superannuated, and of their widows and minor children after their decease, and of the widows and minor children after their decease, and of the widows and minor children of deceased members of police departments in such cities, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said state, to wit:

Section 1. That section 47 of article IV of the constitution be amended by adding thereto the following words, to wits and provided further, that the general assembly may provide by law for the pensioning of members of police departments in cities having one hundred thousand inhabitants or more, who may become disabled, crippled or superannuated, and for the relief of the widows and minor children of such persons after their decease, and for the relief of the widows and minor children of such persons after their decease, and for the relief of the widows and minor children of such persons after their decease, and for the relief of the widows and minor children of such persons after their decease, and for the relief of the widows and minor children of such persons after their decease, and for the relief of the widows and minor children of such persons after their decease, and for the relief of the widows and minor children of acceased members of the police departments in such cities; the funds for such cities and an accentuation of the pension of th

suct cities.

SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-MENT.—Joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the constitution thereof, providing for the reservation to the people of the right to propose measures for enactment, to require enactments of the general assembly to be submitted to a vote of the people for ratification, and to define referendal and initiative petitions and the relations of the executive and the general assembly to measures approved or enacted by electors. Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

of Representatives concurring therein:
At the general election to be held on the first Tucsday after the first Monday of November, 1904, there shall be submitted to the electors of the State of Missouri an amendment to section I, article IV of the state constitution; so that said section, when amended, shall read as follows:

souri an amendment to section I, article IV of the state constitution; so that said section, when amended, shall read as follows:

Section I. The legislative power, subject to the limitations hereafter contained, shall be vested in a senate and house of representatives, to be styled "the general assembly of the State of Missouri." The legislative power of any municipal division of this state (such as city, town or viliage), on its own municipal matters is inherent and shall be vested in the electors of each municipal division, subject to such laws of a general nature, having uniform operation throughout the state as the general assembly may enact.

A number of electors in each congressional district in this state, equal to ten per cent, of the total number of votes cast in each congressional district at the last preceding general election for governor, shall have power to require that any act or part of an act, passed by the general assembly, shall be referred to the electors at the next general election, by filing their signed demand with the secretary of the state, not more than ninety days after adjournment of the general assembly which passed the act, earlier than which date no law or part of a law can become operative, except appropriation act; all laws for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety; and laws passed by a two-thirds vote of the members elected respectively to each house and approved by the governor.

A number of the electors in each congressional district in this state, equal to fifteen per cent. of the total number of votes cast in each congressional district at the last preceding general election for governor, shall have power to propose any law, amendment to, or repeal of a law, and require that it be referred to the electors of the state, except as above stated, to be voted on at the next general election, provided the election does not occur within minety days after the ling of the petition with the secretary of the state, and such law shall be in effect from and

thereon.

A number of electors in each congressional district in this state equal to twenty per cent, of the total number of votes dast in each congressional district at the last preceding general election for governor, shall have the power to propose any amendment to the constitution of the state of Missouri and require that such amendment be referred to the next general election, provided, the election does not occur within six months after the filing of the petition with the secretary of state, and such constitutional amendment shall be in effect from and after the date of the official declaration of the result of the vote, if approved by a majority of those voting thereon.

All the component parts or sheets of the vestition is sent to the constitution of the vestition used to reselve the significant All the component parts or sheets of any petition, used to receive the signatures of electors, to invoke either the initiative or referendum as heretofore described, shall have plainly printed thereon the full text of the measure to be referred or proposed, and each signer thereto shall give his post office address, and fif in a city or town, the street and number of residence shall be included.

if in a city or town, the street and number of residence shall be included.

One of the signers, a qualified voter, on each paper shall make oath before an officer competent to administer oaths, that the statements therein made are true, and that each signature to said paper appended is the genuine signature of the person whose name purports to be thereto subscribed. Any person who shall make a false affidavit to any petition or any component part thereof as above provided shall be guilty of perjury.

The veto power of the governor shall not be exercised as to the laws approved or enacted by the electors. This amendment shall not be construed so as to deprive the general assembly of the right to pass, or any member thereof, of the right to propose any law or other measure or the legislature of the right to repeal any law. The enacting clause of every law shall be, "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Missouri, as follows."

All provisions of the constitution of this state and all laws thereof not consistent with this amendment, shall upon its adoption, be forever reached and of no effect.

THERD CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDA

THIRD CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-C.—Senate joint and concurrent res-n submitting to the qualified voters

into set my hand and affix the GRE Hall of the State of Missouri. Done iffice in the City of Jefferson this the eenth day of September, A. D. 1994. SAM B. COOK, of the state an amendment to article N of the constitution of the State of Mis-The Ensy-Going English. rights of man. Memmer told the There is one word you will hear in judge that he loved his wife faithfully

England all the time wherever you go

his wife with neglecting to provide

In his decision Judge Sulzer put

for his children.

-the word holiday. All England, winpossible to win her love. He declared that the temper and disposition of his ter, spring, summer and autumn, talks wife at times made life almost unholiday. Holiday, I ask myself, from bearable. what? Judged even by the most easygoing of American standards, life in "In a good many of these cases," said the judge, "I find that it is the wife England seems pretty well all holiday, who is to blame. The husband comes and the annual August respite from homes peacefully inclined, and then work rather a culmination than an exthe wife begins to 'nag.' 'The result ception. Take an American, of whatis that he goes and gets drunk, and I ever trade or profession, dump him don't blame him." down on England, and his first impression and his last will be, "These people do not know what work is." A man is poor when he has lost the Everything is against their knowing it. It is the leisure class that rules,

confidence of his friends, when people who are nearest to him do not believe that makes up society, that holds all in him; when his character is honeythe positions men naturally covet. I combed by deceit, punctured by disthought it not unsymptomatic of Enhonesty. He is poor when he makes gland when, being in a town of 7,000 money at the expense of his character, or 8,000 inhabitants the other afterwhen principle does not stand clearnoon, I tried and failed to buy a golfcut, supreme in his idea. When this ing cap. The reason was that it was is clouded, he is in danger of the worst Thursday afternoon, and Thursday in kind of poverty. To be in the poorthat particular town is "early-closing" house is not necesarily to be poor. If day, and early-closing day means that you have maintained your integrity, at two o'clock in the afternoon every if your character stands foursquare to shop is closed and business at an end. the world, if you have never bent the Emphatically we take things easily knee of principle to avarice, you are over here.-Harper's Weekly. not poor, though you may be compelled to beg bread.-Orison Swett When a "Jag" Is a Vested Hight.

Marden, in Success. When a "nagging" wife drives a man to distraction it is his privilege Decidedly Eclipsed. "We can excel you in everything," to go out and get drunk if he thinks that thereby he may gain solace and peace. That, at least, is the opinion of oasted the American. "I don't think you can," responded Judge Sulzer, handed down in the case the Englishman. of Louis Memmer, who was charged by

"How about our get-rick-quick concerns? Have you any to equal them?" "Sure! How about our noblemen that marry American girls?"-Chicago himself on record emphatically for the | News.

school districts of the state, annually, as other school moneys are apportioned by law. Every school district shall, out of said moneys, supply text-books on orthography, reading in English, penimanship, arithmetic, English grammar, modern geography, history of the United States, civil government and physiology and hygiene for free use of children in the public schools, and the remainder, if any, may be used for the purchase of text-books for the higher grades for like use or for other school purposes. FOURTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-

The El phant-"I Wonder, with this Disguise, If Any One Will Recog nize My Interest? -Philadelphia Record.

REPUBLICAN SIDE-SHOW.

Populists Are Evidently Working for the Success of the Roosevelt Ticket.

enacted in lieu thereof the following:
Section 24 Every railroad or other transportation company doing business in the State of Missouri shall grant free passes or transportation over its line or lines in Missouri to the governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, attorney-general, state auditor, state treasurer, superintendent of public schools, to each of the railroad commissioners, to each of the judges of the supreme court, to each judge of the St. Louis and Kansas City court of appeals, to each circuit and common pleas judge in this state, to each member of the general assembly of this state, to each sheriff in this state, and to the president or superintendent of each of the several public institutions of this state supported by appropriations made by this state for and during the official term of said several officers; and the failure of any railroad or transportation company to furnish such pass or transportation to any officer above named, shall be a forfeiture of its charter or license to do business in this state. And every railroad corporation in existence at the time of the adoption of this section of the constitution that may hereafter accept the benefit of any aid, franchise or future legislation of this state, shall by such acceptance thereby agree to all the provisions of this section and is subject to all its penalties.

FIFTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-Where all the money comes from to pay the expenses of the populist campaign is no longer a mystery. Tom Watson has just finished a trip through New Jersey on a special train, like a millionaire, and his speeches all have the aim of defeating the democratic candidates. He makes his appeal specially to Jeffersonian democrats and does not invite republicans to vote for him. All this is pretty fair evidence that he is working for the success of the republican ticket. The populist national committee in the two previous national campaigns did not have enough cash subscribed to pay for printing literature and yet there were ten populists then to one now. Where does the thousands of dollars come from that the populist committee and candidate are now spending, if not directly, or indirectly, from the republican campaign fund which the

trusts are furnishing. In the state of New York the populists did not cast enough votes at the last election to entitle the ticket to a place on the official ballot. The law requires that petitions must be signed by 50 voters in each county in the state to entitle a ticket to be printed on the official ballot. The populists could not accomplish that, for in many counties there are not 50 populist voters. "Renresentatives of the republican state committee accommodatingly took the matter in hand and a contract was made with four men," says the New York World, "to take charge of the canvass-In some counties the signatures ing."

STATE OF MISSOURI—ss.

1. Sam B. Cook, Secretary of State of the State of Missouri, hereby certify that the foregoing are full, true and complete copies of the concurrent resolutions of the Forty-Second General Assembly of the State of Missouri-First constitutional amendment, entitled

"Joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the State of Missouri, an amendment to section 47 of article IV of the constitution thereof."

Second constitutional amendment, entitled obtained were all republican voters. Although the nomination papers are a palpable fraud, the democrats will content themselves with publishing the bogus lists in the newspapers of the respective counties, so as to show up the fraud. In Albany the republican local politicians engaged and paid for the hall HE IS A DANGEROUS MAN. in which a populist meeting was held.

The populist ticket this year is thus The Republican President Often Has shown to be a republican side show and honest voters should steer clear of it.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

Pay of Workingmen Not Raised to Offset Price of Necessaries.

The increased cost of living since 1897 is a sure sign of prosperity, according to Secretary Shaw, but to those who have to pay the bills, it is a very serious proposition. Wages advanced somewhat from the lowest point in 1897, but since 1902 have again declined, although prices are still at nearly the highest point. Lyman W. Redington, of Vermont, speaking at a meeting of the Commercial Travelers' league in New York, stated that the increased cost of provisions since 1897, equalled 43 per cent. If anyone has had his wages increased since 1897 43 per cent, he is lucky, but the official report of the interstate commerce commission for 1903, shows that the greatest increase in wages of railroad employes, excluding general officers, from 1897 to 1993, was only 14 per cent. When the maximum increase in wages is only one-third of the increased cost of living, it would be difficult to persuade anyone, but a republican politician, that the Dingley high tariff law is as of much benefit to the people as it has undoubtedly proved to trusts and monopolies

CAPTURE FREAK RECRUITS.

Converts to Republican Doctrine Over Whom There Is Not Much Crowing.

The republicans have made two notable converts in this campaign, and yet their orators do not crow, nor their organs enthuse over the advent of ex-United States Senator Rfeffer, the great populist, and Alexander Dowie, the great "I am" crank, of Chicago, into the ranks of the G. O. P. They declare that it is Roosevelt that allures them to join a leader who can appreciate their idiosycrasies and reward them if success crowns their efforts. It shows comething of the universality of the genius of Col. Roosevelt when he draws to him J. Pierpont Morgan, the millionaire trust man, and the long-whiskered populist from Kansas, and the New Zionite who, if not a fraud, must be crazy. About all the freaks heard from are supporting Col. Roosevelt, so if the Lincoln republicans are leaving the republican party in droves, others are taking their places, and it is numbers that count. On election night we shall know whether the freaks have the ma-

PARKER A MODEL CANDIDATE Democratic Leader Is True to His Party and an Incorruptible

Judge. When a man is the candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American people, he is thrown under the X-rays of public scrutiny. All his goings and comings are investigated, his private life is sifted and hs past and present utterances are weghed, to try and find out his inmost thoughts and opinions. It is a great triumph for the democracy that its candidates for president and vice-president have passed through this firey ordeal unscathed and are shown to be of the highest type of manhood and as individuals are worthy the support of all honest men who desire decent

government. Judge Parker is a true democrat. He was the political and personal friend of the great Tilden, of the superb Hancock and the other imposing figures of democratic history. His position as chief justice of the court of appeals of New York has brought before him for decision many important cases involving the relations of capital and labor, and the good judgment and absolute fairness he has displayed has endeared him

to the public and the bar alike. An able and incorruptible judge, what higher praise could be given, what greater recommendation to the voters of the United States to give him their suffrages. A great constitutional lawyer, he believes in constitutional government and would execute the law of the land without fear or favor. Conservative from nature and training, there would be no usurning the legislative or judicial functions of the government while he was the executive. He would call to his aid the ablest democrats that are available for his cabinet officers and the United States would enter upon a term of peaceful prosperity. as far as human sagacity can aid the efforts of a united and energetic people.

to Recede from Positions Hastily Taken.

When the New York Sun declared that President Roosevelt was a more dangerous man than Bryan, it spoke the truth, though it is now supporting this dangerous man for president. All the abuse heaped upon Mr. Bryan was not on account of his radicalism. but because the monopolists feared the people who were back of Mr. Bryan. The fact is that Mr. Bryan is not nearly as radical as Roosevelt, and has always been more consistent Mr Roosevelt has one great asset that Mr. Bryan does not possess-he is a much more consummate politician. Roosevelt can change his political ideas in the twinkling of an eye, if it suits his purpose. Bryan is more set in his convictions, and is one of the most difficult men to convince that he is wrong when he has made up his mind he is right. There is no Davy Crockett. about Roosevelt. He does not dally over a question first, to be sure he is right before going ahead, but just rips out a reply without time to fully form his words. He, therefore, as often to recede from positions he takes, and sometimes makes a worse mess of a matter than if he had stayed by his first determination. So the New York Sun was eminently right when it imparted the information that President Roosevelt was a dangerous man, and the Sun, being such a staunch republican paper, made the remark the more noticeable.

NOTES FROM THE EDITORS.

-As the president's regal yacht is ordered out of commission in October. there is promise that the empire will cease to be in November .- St. Louis Republic.

-The administration would be tos. tified in reprimanding sen. Funston for advocating an advance in the pay of soldiers just before election.-Detroit Free Press.

-The public is giving a great deal of attention to that part of Judge Parker's letter of acceptance which related to government expenditures. This is always a warm question if it is properly agitated. Heavy expenditures make high taxation. The more costly the government establishment the more friction is there on the tariff and other economic questions.-Cincinnati En-

quirer.
"Mr. Cortelyou," says the Washington Post, "has not added elecution to his other accomplishments." And yet when Mr. Cortelyou requests the corporations to shell out, he speaks with a clearness of enunciation, a force of emphasis and a completeness of effect that cauld be equalled by only one other man in the countrywho cut out Cortelyou's work for him.

-Louisville Courier-Journal.